S 7355-1 A

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

February 1991 Published March 1991

Wanna Bet?

Scratch and match, three in a row, you win

Has legalized gambling affected employment levels in South Dakota? Place your bets on the table. We'll look at the odds in this article by studying changes in the number of employees covered by unemployment insurance[1] since the beginning of legalized gambling. The most recent data available on employees covered by unemployment insurance is for the month of September 1990.

Legalized gambling got its start in South Dakota with lottery tickets in October 1987, so let us first look into their possible effects on employment levels. Grocery and convenience stores are two of the most popular places where lottery tickets are sold. Therefore, let us compare employment of these two industries from September 1987 (before lottery tickets) to September 1988, 1989 and 1990. Those years brought both grocery and convenience stores a three-in-a-row win of employment gains. A month before lottery ticket sales began in South Dakota (September 1987), there were 6,941 employees in grocery stores. One year later (September 1988), employment in that industry had increased to 7,210. Growth continued, with September 1989 employment of 7,258 and 7,739 in September 1990. Convenience stores followed suit with growth. The September 1987 employment level in this industry was 1,053. By September 1988, there were 1,550 employees in convenience stores in the state. Again, growth continued, with a September 1989 level of 1,788 and a September 1990 level of 2,068.

Grocery and convenience stores on overall winning streak

The September to September increase from 1987 (before lottery tickets) to 1988 (after lottery tickets) for both of these industries was higher than the previous September to September increase, indicating that lottery tickets may have had an impact. However, it would not be fair to credit lottery tickets for all of the growth. Both convenience stores and grocery stores have noted general growth in recent years. There have been an increasing number of convenience stores, and their expansion to include video rentals also contributed to growth. The addition of many services (i.e. video rentals, pharmacies, floral departments, delicatessens, etc.) in grocery stores has increased employment levels. However, the extent of the differences in the September to September growth noted before and after lottery tickets do indicate that lottery tickets have also been of benefit to these industries. The September 1987 to September 1988 employment increase of 269 in grocery stores equated to a 3.9 percent increase. The increase for the previous year (September 1986 to September 1987) was 187, or 2.8 percent. The difference was even more noticeable in convenience stores. The September 1987 to September 1988 employment increase was 497, or 47.2 percent, compared to a September to September increase of just 171 (or 19.4 percent) the previous year.

Poker, joker poker, keno or black jack . . . what's your game? The colorful flash and musical sounds of electronic machines changed the scene in many businesses across the state when video lottery was introduced in October 1989. To look at the impact that video lottery machines have had on the level of employment covered by unemployment insurance, we will again compare September employment levels. September 1989, which will show us pre-video lottery employment levels, will be compared against levels in September 1990, after video lottery began.

According to information received from the South Dakota Lottery Commission, over two-thirds of video lottery machines are located in bars, lounges and restaurants. Let us look at employment changes in eating and drinking establishments, then. In September

INSIDE...

South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment . . 6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment . . 7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment . . 8
Hours and Earnings of
Production Workers 9

1989 the statewide employment level in eating and drinking places was 19,910. By September 1990 employment in this industry had increased to 21,857, a 9.8 percent increase. To give us a better feel for how gambling related this increase was, the September 1988 to September 1989 increase in this industry was just 810 (4.2 percent).

Employment growth can be tied to video lottery even more directly in the industry of coin-operated video amusement devices. This services industry includes those firms that own and service the video lottery machines leased to the establishments that we see them in. From September 1989 (before video lottery) to September 1990, employment in this industry increased from 170 to 307, an outstanding 80.6 percent growth. Again to gain perspective on the causal relationship between that growth and video lottery, let us look at this industry's performance before video lottery. From September 1988 to September 1989, employment increased just 6.9 percent.

Things are grand in home of dead man's hand

If you're willing to wager that legalized gambling has affected employment levels at this point, the safest bet is on Lawrence County. Legalized gambling began in the home of the dead man's hand, Deadwood, on November 1, 1989. Therefore, let us look again at pre-gambling employment levels using September 1989 data and post-gambling numbers using September 1990 data.

The total number of employees covered by unemployment insurance for September 1989 in Lawrence County was 8,366, compared to 10,225 in September 1990. That is an increase of 22.2 percent. Comparing growth noted during the same period one year earlier, at just 3.0 percent, further highlights gambling's impact.

The legalization of gambling seems to have especially dealt a winning hand to eating and drinking establishments, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services in Lawrence County. The combined employment level in these industries was just 1,297 in September 1989 before gambling became legal, but increased to 2,767 in September 1990. This computes to a healthy 113 percent increase. The September to September increase the previous year was just 59, or 4.8 percent.

Lawrence County jackpot shared with state

The gambling-related growth in Lawrence County was so substantial that it can be credited with some of the statewide increase of 3,547 in these three industries from September 1989 to September 1990. In fact, 1,470 (or 41.4 percent) of that statewide increase was in Lawrence County.

What is included in these industries that ties them to gambling? The eating and drinking establishment industry includes restaurants and bars. The industry of hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places includes casino hotels and motels as well as those places mentioned in the industry title. The amusement and recreation services industry includes the gambling-related businesses of operators of amusement devices (such as slot machines) and game parlors (such as card rooms), as well as other types of businesses (such as bowling centers, physical fitness facilities, and tourist attractions).

When bets were opened in this article, if you laid money down that gambling has impacted employment levels, it was a wise venture. It seems that it has affected employment levels in various ways, in Lawrence County and the state as a whole. In some cases, such as in grocery stores and convenience stores, additional workers like cashiers have been hired to handle additional business, possibly in part from the sale of lottery tickets. In other cases, it has meant the addition of jobs in occupations that did not exist before in South Dakota, such as card dealers in Deadwood. In other cases, the appeal of video lottery and other forms of gambling have allowed establishments like restaurants and bars to draw a full house, and additional workers like waiters, waitresses and bartenders have been needed to accommodate patrons.

---

[1]Approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers are covered by unemployment insurance. The five percent of the wage and salaried workers who are not covered are primarily railroad employees, employees of non-profit organizations, non-covered staff of private elementary and secondary schools, work study students, and some state and local government officials and appointees.

South Dakota's Labor Market in February

In February, the number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued to expand from year-earlier levels, increasing 9,100 jobs (or 3.3 percent) from February 1990 levels. Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in all industries with the exception of manufacturing, in which employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs.

The retail trade industry led all industries in job growth with the addition of 3,500 jobs. The eating and drinking establishment division captured approximately half of this job growth. Food stores increased their employment level by 300 jobs. This increase can be tied to the continuing trend toward offering more conveniences and one-stop shopping. It appears that food stores are continually expanding their walls or building larger stores to house all these conveniences offered to customers, the most recent of which is full service banking. General merchandise and apparel stores gained an additional 600 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The majority of the increase in general merchandise and apparel stores may be attributed to the new chain of department stores which opened in the state.

The services industry noted job growth of 2,300 from year-earlier levels. The hotels and amusements division enjoyed employment growth from year-ago levels with the addition of 700 jobs. The medical and health division added 900 jobs, with hospitals capturing 700 of those jobs. The hospital division is not only increasing employment in the traditional health careers but is also expanding into the area of child care. Other health services increased their employment levels by 200 jobs, which were distributed throughout all areas of nursing and personal care facilities.

The construction industry noted job gains of 1,200 from year-ago employment levels. Building construction added 500 jobs; highway and street 200 jobs; and special trade contractors 500 jobs. Fierce competition in retail establishments has spurred expansions and remodeling, which in turn greatly impacts the construction industry. Some construction businesses that traditionally lay off workers in December and January are retaining these workers because jobs are not completed and construction companies have been able to continue work during the winter months.

Government grew by 1,000 jobs from year-earlier employment levels to 64,000. The local government division gained 600 jobs; state government gained 200 jobs; and federal government gained 200 jobs.

Transportation and public utilities added 500 jobs from February 1990. All of this job growth occurred in the transportation division, which has more than recouped employment losses which occurred in 1989. The growth may also be partially attributed to increased business which requires additional personnel. As business increases and more truckers "lease on" with trucking firms, additional workers such as mechanics and office staff are also needed.

The wholesale trade industry added 400 jobs, which were distributed evenly between durable and nondurable goods.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment levels increased by 200 jobs from January to February. State and local education increased by 600 jobs and is reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. The 400 employment increase in private sector educational services is following the same trend as state and local education.

The construction industry gained 100 jobs from January to February. Although relatively small, this January to February increase is quite significant because it is reflecting an abnormal employment change. Historically, this industry decreases employment from January to February.

The retail trade industry decreased by 700 jobs over the month. The majority of this decrease was in the general merchandise and apparel division and may be attributed to post-holiday decreases of temporary personnel.

South Dakota labor force in February 1991 was 357,500, with 343,500 South Dakotans employed and 14,000 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.0 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1991 (1)				February 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,070,000	115,151,000	8,919,000	7.2(3)	123,442,000	116,308,000	7,134,000	5.8
South Dakota	357,500	343,500	14,000	3.9	353,900	339,500	14,400	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	76,444	74,048	2,396	3.1	75,902	73,464	2,438	3.2
Rapid City MSA	39,683	38,093	1,590	4.0	39,416	37,679	1,737	4.4
Aurora	1,359	1,341	18	1.3	1,390	1,362	28	2.0
Beadle	8,991	8,642	349	3.9	8,743	8,500	243	2.8
Bennett	1,549	1,508	41	2.6	1,542	1,496	46	3.0
Bon Homme	3,503	3,273	230	6.6	3,350	3,293	57	1.7
Brookings	15,006	14,299	707	4.7	14,726	14,048	678	4.6
Brown	20,319	19,556	763	3.8	19,986	18,932	1,054	5.3
Brule	2,745	2,689	56	2.0	2,682	2,601	81	3.0
Buffalo	391	360	31	7.9	400	383	17	4.3
Butte	3,445	3,274	171	5.0	3,447	3,275	172	5.0
Campbell	1,021	972	49	4.8	1,029	1,000	29	2.8
Charles Mix	3,602	3,484	118	3.3	3,583	3,430	153	4.3
Clark	1,742	1,661	81	4.6	1,827	1,731	96	5.3
Clay	7,509	7,164	345	4.6	7,258	7,012	246	3.4
Codington	12,411	11,888	523	4.2	12,292	11,648	644	5.2
Corson	1,374	1,228	146	10.6	1,438	1,336	102	7.1
Custer	3,338	3,151	187	5.6	3,203	3,100	103	3.2
Davison	9,425	9,210	215	2.3	9,212	8,976	236	2.6
Day	3,095	2,952	143	4.6	3,253	3,029	224	6.9
Deuel	2,159	2,073	86	4.0	2,232	2,084	148	6.6
Dewey	1,850	1,709	141	7.6	2,031	1,835	196	9.7
Douglas	1,510	1,475	35	2.3	1,557	1,512	45	2.9
Edmunds	1,868	1,809	59	3.2	1,936	1,872	64	3.3
Fall River	3,033	2,882	151	5.0	3,222	3,069	153	4.7
Faulk	1,080	1,059	21	1.9	1,173	1,116	57	4.9
Grant	4,095	3,899	196	4.8	4,064	3,876	188	4.6
Gregory	2,208	2,144	64	2.9	2,239	2,144	95	4.2
Haakon	1,112	1,087	25	2.2	1,156	1,110	46	4.0
Hamlin	2,359	2,246	113	4.8	2,320	2,225	95	4.1
Hand	1,762	1,732	30	1.7	1,898	1,831	67	3.5
Hanson	1,299	1,264	35	2.7	1,353	1,308	45	3.3
Harding	691	678	13	1.9	764	735	29	3.8
Hughes	8,262	8,014	248	3.0	8,301	8,032	269	3.2
Hutchinson	3,878	3,720	158	4.1	3,990	3,866	124	3.1
Hyde	803	778	25	3.1	838	816	22	2.6
Jackson	1,524	1,476	48	3.1	1,569	1,493	76	4.8

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1991 (1)				February 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,112	1,066	46	4.1	1,131	1,109	22	1.9
Jones	580	532	48	8.3	589	546	43	7.3
Kingsbury	2,530	2,403	127	5.0	2,578	2,497	81	3.1
Lake	5,192	4,909	283	5.5	5,194	4,846	348	6.7
Lawrence	13,578	12,994	584	4.3	11,554	11,000	554	4.8
Lincoln	7,298	7,048	250	3.4	7,178	6,927	251	3.5
Lyman	1,391	1,312	79	5.7	1,381	1,321	60	4.3
McCook	2,699	2,581	118	4.4	2,834	2,686	148	5.2
McPherson	1,408	1,344	64	4.5	1,458	1,394	64	4.4
Marshall	2,053	1,979	74	3.6	2,231	2,086	145	6.5
Meade	9,545	9,178	367	3.8	9,042	8,632	410	4.5
Mellette	810	754	56	6.9	855	810	45	5.3
Miner	1,610	1,561	49	3.0	1,489	1,441	48	3.2
Minnehaha	76,444	74,048	2,396	3.1	75,902	73,464	2,438	3.2
Moody	3,068	2,940	128	4.2	3,217	3,052	165	5.1
Pennington	39,683	38,093	1,590	4.0	39,416	37,679	1,737	4.4
Perkins	2,172	2,116	56	2.6	2,362	2,271	91	3.9
Potter	1,315	1,266	49	3.7	1,382	1,348	34	2.5
Roberts	4,355	4,126	229	5.3	4,439	4,122	317	7.1
Sanborn	1,067	1,019	48	4.5	1,068	1,025	43	4.0
Shannon	2,354	2,194	160	6.8	2,357	2,204	153	6.5
Spink	3,415	3,306	109	3.2	3,495	3,397	98	2.8
Stanley	1,261	1,195	66	5.2	1,410	1,315	95	6.7
Sully	729	696	33	4.5	760	738	22	2.9
Todd	2,548	2,421	127	5.0	2,655	2,462	193	7.3
Tripp	3,185	3,086	99	3.1	3,230	3,122	108	3.3
Turner	4,205	4,052	153	3.6	4,064	3,900	164	4.0
Union	6,286	6,026	260	4.1	5,884	5,634	250	4.2
Walworth	2,822	2,738	84	3.0	2,816	2,701	115	4.1
Yankton	11,403	10,808	595	5.2	10,824	10,605	219	2.0
Ziebach	1,111	1,070	41	3.7	1,121	1,092	29	2.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.5 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

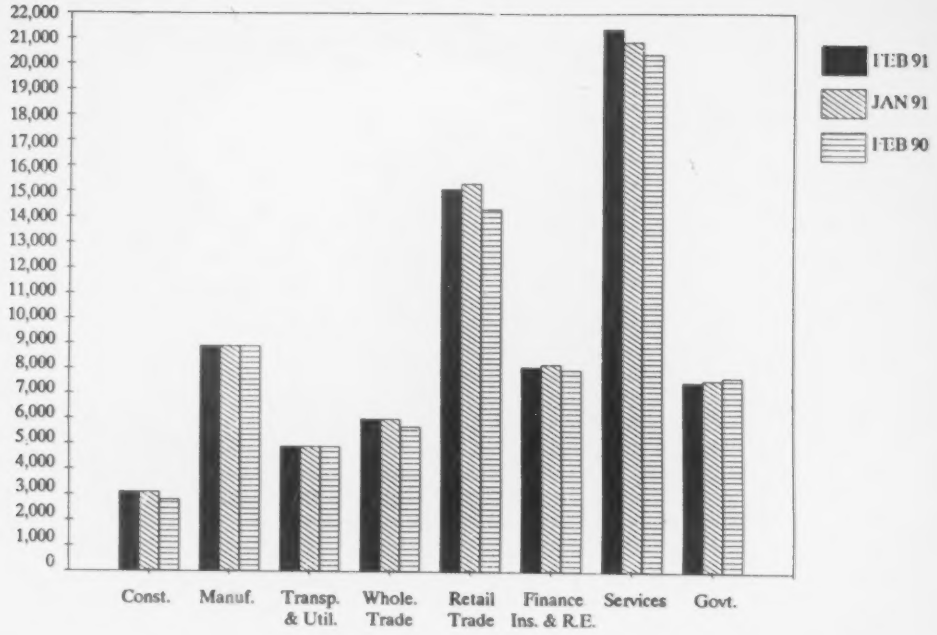
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	285,600	285,400	276,500	.1	3.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	221,600	222,100	213,500	-.2	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	45,800	45,900	44,600	-.2	2.7
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	10,100	10,000	8,900	1.0	13.5
MANUFACTURING	33,200	33,400	33,300	-.6	-.3
Durable Goods	18,500	18,700	19,100	-1.1	-3.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,800	10,900	11,400	-.9	-5.3
Nondurable Goods	14,700	14,700	14,200	.0	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,700	7,500	-1.3	1.3
Printing & Publishing	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	239,800	239,500	231,900	.1	3.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,600	13,100	.0	3.8
Transportation	8,200	8,200	7,700	.0	6.5
Communication	3,200	3,100	3,200	3.2	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	75,000	75,800	71,100	-1.1	5.5
Wholesale Trade	18,600	18,700	18,200	-.5	2.2
Durable Goods	8,500	8,500	8,300	.0	2.4
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,200	9,900	-1.0	2.0
Retail Trade	56,400	57,100	52,900	-1.2	6.6
Eating and Drinking Establishments	20,200	20,200	18,400	.0	9.8
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,200	10,700	9,600	-4.7	6.3
Food Stores	8,300	8,400	8,000	-1.2	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,200	16,300	16,000	-.6	1.3
Finance	10,500	10,600	10,600	-.9	-.9
Depository Institutions	5,600	5,700	5,600	-1.8	.0
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,800	.0	2.6
SERVICES	71,000	70,500	68,700	.7	3.3
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,200	8,100	7,500	1.2	9.3
Personal and Business	8,100	8,200	8,500	-1.2	-4.7
Medical and Health Services	27,600	27,600	26,700	.0	3.4
Hospitals	13,100	13,000	12,400	.8	5.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,600	14,600	14,400	.0	1.4
Educational Services	5,500	5,100	5,200	7.8	5.8
Social Services	5,700	5,600	5,500	1.8	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,600	8,600	8,400	.0	2.4
GOVERNMENT	64,000	63,300	63,000	1.1	1.6
Federal	11,400	11,500	11,200	-.9	1.8
State	17,000	16,800	16,800	1.2	1.2
State Education	8,400	8,200	8,300	2.4	1.2
Local	35,600	35,000	35,000	1.7	1.7
Local Education	20,800	20,400	20,600	2.0	1.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

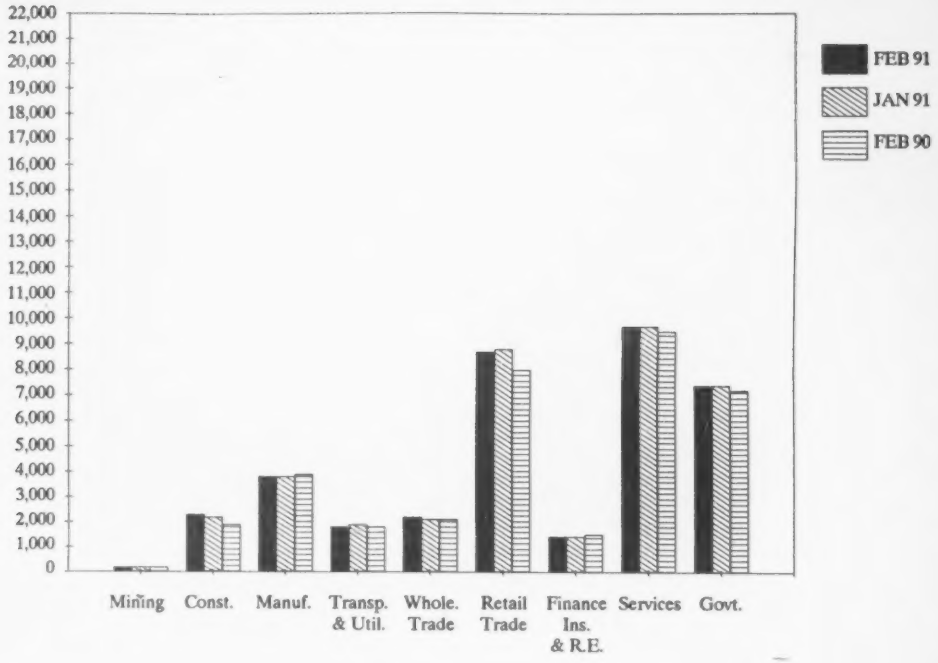


	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	75,100	75,000	72,800	.1	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	12,100	12,100	11,800	.0	2.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	3,100	2,800	.0	10.7
MANUFACTURING	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,000	62,900	61,000	.2	3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,900	4,900	4,900	.0	.0
TRADE	21,100	21,300	20,000	-.9	5.5
Wholesale	6,000	6,000	5,700	.0	5.3
Retail	15,100	15,300	14,300	-1.3	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,200	8,000	-1.2	1.3
SERVICES	21,400	20,900	20,400	2.4	4.9
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,600	7,700	-1.3	-2.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,500	37,500	36,100	.0	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,200	6,000	1.6	5.0
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,300	2,200	1,900	4.5	21.1
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,800	3,900	.0	-2.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,200	31,300	30,100	-.3	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,900	1,800	-5.3	.0
TRADE	10,900	10,900	10,100	.0	7.9
Wholesale	2,200	2,100	2,100	4.8	4.8
Retail	8,700	8,800	8,000	-1.1	8.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,400	1,500	.0	-6.7
SERVICES	9,700	9,700	9,500	.0	2.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,200	.0	2.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Total Private	183,700	184,500	177,200	32.4	32.0	31.9
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,000	41.8	40.1	40.0
Construction	7,700	7,700	6,800	37.4	37.7	36.5
Manufacturing	24,700	24,700	25,100	40.3	39.6	39.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,000	37.8	38.3	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	65,600	66,300	62,200	29.5	29.0	28.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,200	12,200	12,100	35.0	34.7	34.8
Services	60,000	60,100	58,000	30.0	29.3	29.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Total Private	$262.76	$260.16	$248.82	$8.11	$8.13	$7.80
Mining	527.52	524.91	508.40	12.62	13.09	12.71
Construction	387.84	394.34	375.22	10.37	10.46	10.28
Manufacturing	346.58	341.35	331.50	8.60	8.62	8.35
Transportation & Public Utilities	418.07	423.60	424.48	11.06	11.06	11.20
Wholesale & Retail Trade	197.95	194.59	186.34	6.71	6.71	6.47
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	304.15	309.87	282.92	8.69	8.93	8.13
Services	237.60	230.59	217.27	7.92	7.87	7.39

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,200	6,400	40.8	41.4	40.9
Rapid City MSA	2,900	2,900	3,000	37.1	37.0	40.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$369.65	$376.74	$335.79	$9.06	$9.10	$8.21
Rapid City MSA	340.58	332.63	388.95	9.18	8.99	9.58

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990
Sex, Total	3,679	3,487	3,518
Male	2,739	2,547	2,523
Female	940	940	995
Race, Total	3,679	3,487	3,518
White	3,421	3,228	3,201
Nonwhite	258	259	317
Age, Total	3,679	3,487	3,518
Under 45	2,661	2,556	2,558
Over 45	1,018	931	960
[2]Industry, Total	3,679	3,487	3,518
Mining	139	162	152
Construction	1,247	1,239	1,077
Manufacturing	823	821	901
Transportation & Public Utilities	167	126	144
Trade	567	502	492
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66	47	78
Services	508	448	509
Government	162	142	165
[2]Occupation	3,679	3,487	3,518
Professional & Managerial	360	308	334
Clerical and Sales	414	348	363
Services	404	376	340
Processing	134	135	145
Machine Trade	164	138	140
Benchwork	253	305	385
Structural Work	1,372	1,375	1,252
Other	578	502	559
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,679	3,487	3,518
1-2 Weeks	519	740	486
3-4 Weeks	564	877	463
5-14 Weeks	2,028	1,370	1,915
15 Weeks & Over	568	500	654

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,890	3,578	1,600	-47.2	18.1
B. Weeks Compensated	15,400	18,300	14,281	-15.8	7.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,497,129	$1,599,056	$1,409,301	-6.4	6.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$45,966,720	$47,002,537	$42,665,737	-2.2	7.7
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	5,572	6,888	5,287	-19.1	5.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,770	2,828	2,840	-2.1	-2.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,446	8,016	8,377	5.4	0.8

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	February 1991
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$85,934

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

Summer Youth Program

Applications are being accepted for the 1991 Summer Youth Program, the South Dakota Department of Labor recently announced.

The Summer Youth Program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. South Dakota has openings for about 1,500 youth in this year's program.

"It is very important for young workers to learn good work habits and the skills they will need to find and keep a job as adults," said Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck.

"While they are earning a paycheck, the Summer Youth Program provides South Dakota's young workers a valuable learning experience," de Hueck said. "It's also a good investment in the future for South Dakota businesses."

The program, funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, offers jobs paying at least $4.25 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from May 28 through Sept. 6.

Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private sector employers. Employers are encouraged to retain the young workers when the program ends.

There are also incentives for businesses to hire and train young workers, de Hueck said. Employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 and 17 year olds.

One component of the Summer Youth Program helps participants enhance academic skills. Up to 380 South Dakota youth may be chosen for Project EASY (Employment and Academic Skill Training for Youth).

Project EASY students spend part of the day receiving instruction on reading, math and language skills, then go to a work site for the remainder of the day. Project EASY will be offered this summer at 21 locations across the state.

Applications for the Summer Youth Program are available from Job Service of South Dakota offices, school counselors and Career Learning Centers. Businesses interested in serving as work sites should contact Job Service or the Private Industry Council of South Dakota at 1-800-952-3216.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1991	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	134.8	134.6	128.0	0.1	5.3
Industrial Production Index[2]	105.7	106.6	108.5	-0.8	-2.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$148,128	$146,985	$149,657	0.8	-1.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	989	850	1,459	16.4	-32.2
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	9.05	9.52	10.00	-4.94	-9.50

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.